

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE

S.S. "ARAKAN,"

INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1916.

[23]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FOUR-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, from 1st May, for six months, No. 67, MOUNT KELLET. Very cheap to suitable tenant.

Apply—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [452]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE HEDGE," DWELLING HOUSES contain five rooms and outhouses.

Apply—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. [415]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS in SAIFER TERRACE, Nathan Road, also, SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon. Rents very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, d'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [356]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [335]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate possession.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK, KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLEIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished, 6 Rooms.
"GLENIFFEE," 2, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
No. 25, SHELLY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
"GLENSHIRE," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street, Vancal.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).
No. 68, TEN PEAK (CAMBERN VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS
3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [35]

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

HONGKONG R.C. WIN THE TROPHY.

For the third time since the inauguration of the Competition the Hongkong Football Club obtained possession of the Shield by defeating the Royal Engineers after a typical cup-tie contest by a goal to love on Saturday. The Club had previously won the trophy in 1899 and 1905. In the final last season the R.E. defeated the Club after a drawn game by two goals to nil.

This season the Club have displayed somewhat erratic form, but it is generally accepted that when they are on their best behaviour they are the superior of any other eleven in the Colony. There was some amount of anxiety on the part of the Club supporters as to how their favourites would shape, but the majority were quietly optimistic. There was the usual crowd of several thousands in the stand and around the ropes, and it was noticeable that the appreciation of the spectators was distributed very impartially. The Club were undoubtedly exceedingly popular winners, and the Engineers themselves could not very well grudge them their hard-earned honours. The civilians were the better of the two combinations, though the balance of superiority lay largely in the defence. Without disparaging for a moment the very excellent endeavours of the Clubmen's front rank, there can be no doubt that the Club's brilliant halves and backs were responsible more than the other sections for the result achieved.

It was a half-back's game right through, with the ball occasionally coming through to the backs almost well clear, and the Clubmen's trio played wonderfully. Railton took all risks light-heartedly, and his sharp, short rushes and fine determined tackling almost held up White and Pearce. He has a remarkably quick eye, and recovers astonishingly rapidly. A forward who, perchance, had beaten him, would find him back to oppose him in a disconcertingly short space. Stewart was always where the fray was thickest and emerged from countless struggles with credit to himself and benefit to his side. He has never played more effectively. Chassels, the embodiment of cleverness and neatness, completed a really accomplished intermediate line. Black and McCubbin at back were ever ready to save the situation when the first line of defence had been pierced, both kicking with much power and cleanness.

The exchanges opened briskly, the soldiers taking the ball well down into the home team's quarters. The Clubmen's defence seemed ill at ease, and there was some nervous mis-kicking and ill-judgment that was not reassuring. In a game like a final for a trophy, where every movement is watched exceedingly keenly by the partisans round the ropes, every little slip is magnified into a blunder because of the anxiety it produces, and the Clubmen's uneasiness was reflected in the feelings of their supporters. It was not long before they threw off their nervousness, however, and as soon as they commenced to play their natural game the progress of play assumed quite a different aspect. In a space of about five minutes the Engineers' goal underwent three separate narrow escapes from downfall. In each of these it was only the alertness of the keeper, Rogers, that prevented a score. Following some spirited tackling by Railton, McTavish was given the ball, and the latter drove in a powerful shot, which Rogers caught beautifully and kicked clear. Chassels evoked enthusiasm as the result of a fierce drive that passed across the goalmouth, but no forward was sufficiently well up to take the opportunity. The same half slumped hard over the bar just after, and Robinson was also putting in a good but not showy work on the night. This spell of attacking was briefly broken by a running shot from Townsend, which went many yards over the bar. Returning to the attack, the Clubmen got through some effective passing on the left, Stalker swinging across into the goalmouth. There was no score at half-time.

Immediately on resuming the Clubmen raced away and scored. Chassels took the ball from the kick-off, feinted to the left and disarmed Coxon, and then passed straight in to Walker, who fastened on to the ball and shot. Rogers was apparently somewhat surprised, for he permitted a shot that, one must suppose, he would ordinarily have saved to trick off his foot into the corner of the goal. This success produced an enlivening effect on the Clubmen, and obviously discouraged the sappers, and it was especially from this point that the civilians displayed a distinct superiority. Their attacks were accompanied with vim and vigour, Robinson and Walker getting well in under any dropping ball and frequently non-plussing the opposing defence. That brilliant player Coxon was given little room to take his kick at ease, while Richards found his path frequently impeded by Viveash or his partners. Railton and Black got in some big kicking from the touch-line, and for quite a long while the ball seemed to hover about between the half-way line and the R.E. goal area, and Rogers, the Club

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS

TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of games played on Saturday:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt beat V. Vyavitch, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

E. Abraham (rec. 4-6) beat A. H. Crook (rec. 15-1), 4-6, 8-7, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

H. E. Murie (ows: 15-3) beat J. A. Ridgway (rec. 4-6), 7-5, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

P. P. J. Wedhouse and E. O. Hutchison (rec. 15) beat R. P. Thurstfield and P. S. Leigh-Bennett (rec. 2-6), 6-3, 6-4.

H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy (scr.) beat C. C. Stark and A. Whitmarsh (owe 1-6), 6-2, 7-5.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

Lieut. General Crisp and Lieut. O. R. Hamilton beat R. P. Thurstfield and L. N. Murphy, 6-1, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Mrs. Wilkinson and S. H. Dodwell (owe 4-6) beat Capt. and Mrs. Hammond (owe 3-6), 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following games are down to be played this afternoon:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

A. H. Crook v. H. A. Nisbet.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Capt. Hammond and E. W. Frank (rec. 4-6) v. Dr. Lindsay Woods and E. Abraham (rec. 1-6).

Lieut. Hamilton and Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (owe 15) v. C. B. Johnson and T. W. Hill (rec. 2-6).

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw v. W. J. Morrison v. W. J. Hodge.

custodian, had a very lonely time. His mis-advise, on the contrary, was never given much rest and a long dropping shot from Stewart's speciality—required very careful treatment. Eventually the Engineers, hustled about to more purpose, and the last ten minutes were full of incident. The Sappers straining every effort to make a draw. McCubbin robbed Townsend cleverly when a forward movement was becoming ominous, and a few seconds later, as the result of a free kick, the Club defenders experienced a trying ordeal in the goal area, which was terminated by Buff shooting just over the bar. A couple of minutes from time the Club supporters had a severe shock. Buff suddenly romped away down the touch-line, and centred squarely from the corner-post to White, who was standing unmarked almost under the bar. The latter took the ball with his head, and to the indescribable relief of the Clubmen sent over the bar. "Time" was greeted with hearty cheers for the winners.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES AND MEDALS.
The presentation ceremony then took place at the stand. The Hon. Mr. David LANDALE (President of the Hongkong C.C.), said it gave him pleasure at being able to take that opportunity of congratulating the winners of the Shield Competition. The spectators had watched a very good contest, and in fact, it was anybody's game right up to "time." The Club had had a hard fight for the Shield. They had beaten the Shrophires in the first round, then, in the semi-final, a team from the Military other than the senior teams, and now the R.E. As all the players were either in the Volunteers or in the Regular Garrison they could not grudge them their game of football. The Shield Competition was started in 1897 for the purpose of encouraging football, and the trophy was then provided by members of the community of the Colony who subscribed. He was afraid that the possessors at the present time of the original Shield (which has been stolen) did not get it by playing football—(Laughter)—but the Royal Engineers, who were the holders, had kindly replaced it by the silver Shield that was being presented that afternoon. He hoped the Club would take great care of it, and not allow anyone to take it from their possession unless they beat them at football. (Applause.) The Runners-up Cup had also gone on a stroll, and he had been pleased to present another for competition. (Applause.) If the missing cup turned up again this one would be used by the Club for another competition. (Applause.)

Mrs. LANDALE then presented the Shield to the Club Captain (J. F. Stalker) and the silver cup to Corp. Coxon (Captain of the R.E. team), amid hearty cheers. The gold medals were also distributed to the Club players.

The Hon. Secretary thanked the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Landale for their presence with them, and expressed the gratitude of footballers generally for the handsome cup presented by Mr. Landale.

Mrs. Landale was presented with a bouquet by Miss D. May, daughter of Master Gunner May, and the ceremony concluded with three cheers for the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Landale.

During the game a collection was taken up for the Tobacco Fund, and the very satisfactory sum of \$118.81 was realised. Bdr. Edgler collected \$75.81, and Bdr. Halls \$41.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

There were two games in the Second Division of the Hongkong League on Saturday, and the lengthy programme is now being wound up. Between the 84th Company (winners of the League) and the clever Chinese players of the Lau Loong there was a dogged contest. The Chinese tried hard to spoil the unbeaten record of the Artillerymen, but failed, and the 84th Company won this, their last game, by 2 goals to 1. They are the only unbeaten League team in the Colony.

The Shrophires' second string found little difficulty in accounting for the Con- fucians, defeating the Chinese by four goals.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

REVOLUTIONARY INFLUENCE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIUM.

Stocks on March 23rd were 390 Patna, 214 Benares, 250 Malwa, and 60 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been 4 Malwa and 28 Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the stocks on March 23rd were 155 Patna and 78 Benares. Nine chests of Patna and 26 of Benares were boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

During the last fortnight about 1,400 bales of Feathers have been shipped to London. There is nothing doing in Ginger and no business in Galangal. A small business is passing in Cassia Oil, but there is nothing doing in Star Aniseed Oil. The same remarks apply to Star Aniseed. There is no change in the condition of Ground Nuts; owing to the trouble in Kwangsi no firm offers are to be had. The Yunnan tin market is strong. There is no stock of Quicksilver, but buyers are speculating and the prices are advancing. There is nothing doing in Saigon Cassia. The Galt Nuts market is strong. Bristles are also strong.

IMPORTS.

After a short period of activity the demand for Cotton Yarn fell off and we close quiet. The Province of Kwangsi has declared against the Monarchy and it is reported that trouble is brewing in Canton. For these reasons the dealers are holding off and deliveries are materially affected. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$93/107. No. 12s at \$96/110. No. 16s at \$98/123. No. 20s at \$103/144. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 1,500. Unsold stock 44,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales. All Woollen business is at a standstill owing to the political situation. Clearances have fallen away to vanishing point. As to Metals, with the exception of business in nails at about \$18.00 a keg, there is very little to be reported. Locally prices are steady. Large arrivals of bars and nails do not seem to have affected the market to any great extent. Quotations for future business remain firm. It is difficult to obtain prices at all except for August, September, October shipment. Nothing is doing in Yellow Metal. There are no stocks of Sundries. Owing to the unsteadiness of the freight market there is no coal for sale. The Sugar market shows an improvement. Saltpetre shows no change. The American flour market is unchanged and there is no business. Australian market: Unchanged and a few small sales reported. Local market: Clearances are small and prices about the same as last reported. Quotations: American Patent, \$4; American Cut Off \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai flour, \$3 and 3.05.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN V.D.

JOINED.
1.—Gunner R. J. Dunlevy, joined the Corps on 24th March, 1916, is allotted Corps No. 1984, and is posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day.
7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty until 31st inst.—H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERLY INSPECTOR.

For week commencing Monday, March 27th.—Inspector Silva Netto.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks and units will parade at Statue Square at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, March 31st, for Route March through Central Police District. Uniform with Helmets.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Trooper Reighs will do Orderly duty for week commencing Monday, March 27th.

PARADES CENTRAL 5.30 P.M.

Monday, March 27th.—Ambulance Recruits.

Tuesday, March 28th.—Whole of No. 4 Company and all Recruits of all Companies. Chief Inspector Mason and Staff Inspector Mackenzie will attend.

Wednesday, March 29th.—Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, March 30th.—Whole of No. 4 Company and all Recruits of all Companies and Ambulance.

BAND PRACTICE.

It is staged for general information that the Bandmaster and the Orchestra Conductor rank as Inspectors in the Police Reserve.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

Chief Inspector d'Almeida, all Inspectors and Sergeants, and 6 men from each Platoon, and 4 men each from the Band and the Orchestra are requested to meet the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Central at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 29th, to discuss the filling of recent vacancies in the N.C.O. ranks.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

INTIMATIONS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the Second Drawing, for Repayment of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds held on February 26th, 1916, \$1,150,000 worth of Bonds have been drawn, which amount constitutes one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. Numbers of Drawn Bonds will soon be published in the Government Gazette, other newspapers. Repayment of Bonds in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. In China, repayments will be made by the CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK, in Fokien by the BANK OF CHINA; in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayments of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai. Drawn Bonds when presented coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of the Eighth Coupon. If all remaining coupons (beginning with the ninth coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the principal to be repaid. Drawn Bonds must be presented for repayment within five years from the date of Second Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become null and void.

List of Numbers of 8 per cent. Military Bonds Drawn at the Second Drawing held on February 26th, 1916:—

NUMBERS OF \$1000 BONDS:—

5	6	7	75	78	81
88	89	94	95	128	129
134	135	206	260	301	301
321	324	325	342	343	370
371	374	376	466	473	3004
3005	3010	3910	3963	3991	4044
4126	4152	4207	4233	4250	4263
4294	4314	4317	4322	4324	4323
10474	10500	11701	11705	11760	11786
11846	11891	11892	11848	12165	12191
12546	12574	12602	12023	12764	12790
12845	12871	12963	12979	13464	13488
13514	13538	13589	13638	13664	13693
13698	13699				

NUMBERS OF \$100 BONDS:—

63	124	1333	1444	1476	1527
1544	1553	1605	1695	1759	1789
1976	2008	2123	2152	2247	2277
2309	2338	2562	2592	2697	7027
7059	7088	7682	7683	8531	8533
9001	9209	11138	11351	11459	11673
11094	12100	12315	12421	13004	13170
13395	13491	13532	13592	13756	13786
18428	18544	18590	18598	18892	18892
18385	18506	18594	18638	19182	19289
20145	20251	21643	21749	21857	21983
22499	22605	22820	22826	23246	23354
31854	31960	32059	32163	32360	32393
32701	32907				

NUMBERS OF \$10 BONDS:—

1233	1292	8833	8592	9973	10503
10623	10744	11843	11864	12023	12147
12331	12391	12514	12574	12941	13001
13124	13184	13398	13428	13490	13550
14029	14099	14593	14653	15015	15075
15391	15441	15991	15732	19164	19174
19259	19307	19491	19493	19501	19504
47893	48294	49023	49404	51695	52064
52828	53204	54345	54724	55105	55494
55525	55904	56845	56924	56925	56926
68895	67284	68025	68404	69345	69924
447205	447211	447201	447247	450434	450475
450001	450017	450077	450700	451801	451235
451454	451571	452031	452059	452490	452856
453293	453644	454409	455173	455555	455936

NUMBERS OF \$5 BONDS:—

1526	2581	16398	16500	63101	63140
63409	63700	69838	72393	69478	70003
71093	71580	74758	75295	76342	76863
78454	78931	79510	80037	81992	84760
81654	82131	92710	93237	95578	96405
97482	97959	99574	100101	109818	110147

ROUSING WAR SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

"WE SHALL WIN THIS WAR."

VOLUNTEER SERGEANTS' DINNER.

"Yes, and there is not the slightest doubt that we shall get to Berlin, or as near it as we want to, in due course of time. We are going to win this war. There is no doubt about that. . . . We had no doubt about that since the fatal hour struck when war began. But what I want to know is—when we have won this war, what are we going to do?" This was one of the many striking passages in a rousing war speech which was made by H.E. the Governor in responding to the toast of his health at the annual dinner of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Sergeants' Mess, held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening.

The large dining hall was decked out in appropriate military style with colours, coats-of-arms, and accoutrements. Popular Sergeant-Major Higby presided over a gathering numbering about 180. On his right was H.E. the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, and on his left Major-General Verrill, G.C.O. Among those at the top table, also, were: Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Lieut.-Col. Chapman, Major Macdonald, Capt. Cavell, Stewart, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Scott, Capt. Hughes, Captain Wood, Captain Wolfe, Surgeon-Major Beach, Captain Riddell, Capt. Hall Brutton, Capt. Lamert, Capt. Russell, Capt. Hutchison, Capt. James, Capt. Buck, Surgeon-Major MacKenny, and Lieut. Smalley.

At the conclusion of the feast the toast of "The King" was becomingly honoured. The CHAIRMAN also briefly proposed the health of the guest of the evening, H.E. the Governor, which was heartily received.

H.E. the GOVERNOR made a striking response. He said he had never risen to respond to a toast which had given him greater pleasure or filled him with greater pride than the toast which had just been honoured. He had been associated with that Corps for the last 23 years. (Hear, hear.)

It was in 1893 that he joined the Corps, and in 1896 he had the honour of being promoted to the rank of Sergeant. (Hear, hear.) In those days the Corps numbered only about 500 men, and he might say that they did not aspire to a Sergeants' banquet on the lavish scale they saw there that night. They were too few for that sort of thing. And that Corps struggled on till the taking over of the New Territory led to some disturbance, and afterwards there supervened the Boxer troubles in the north of China which stimulated very much their recruiting, and he thought that the Corps in 1912 reached what they then thought to be colossal numbers; it went up to about 400. Then he was sorry to say, it died away again, so that when he went down to Fiji after having been instrumental in raising the auxiliary unit known as the Reserves (hear, hear)—some people called them the "Preserves"—he believed (laughter) they numbered in all just about 400 men; about 300 pukka Volunteers and 100 of the Reserves class. He remembered, at a dinner which the Corps gave him at that time, that he expressed the fervent hope that if ever he returned to the Colony he should see the Reserves 200 strong. When he did come back they were about 140, and by dint of a good deal of canvassing they got up the Volunteer Corps as a whole, Volunteers and Reserves combined, to close upon 500 men at the outbreak of war. (Hear, hear.) Today he was proud to say that the Corps numbered over 1,000. (Applause.) He thought that was highly creditable to the Colony, and highly creditable to the Corps, and they had done right valiant service. Since war broke out they had been instrumental in releasing a very large number of the Garrison who were now fighting at the front (applause)—and they had done very excellent service, and one which he knew gave them much pleasure, and that was in mounting guard over the German prisoners. (Applause.) "There are some people outside this Colony," added His Excellency, "who thought that the removal of these people down to Australia was in some measure due to the Hongkong Volunteers being fed up with guarding them. (Laughter.) Now I happen to know that it gave the Hongkong Volunteers a peculiar pleasure (laughter)—to mount guard over these rapscallions, and to take good care they did not run away. (Applause.) And the Corps has done more than that; it has sent about 100 of its members to the front (applause)—and I find here a list of gallant members of the Corps who have fulfilled the noblest duty a man can perform—that is, to lay down his life for his King and country. (Applause.) I would ask you to honour by a few moments' silence the names of the fallen: Walker, Soares, Elborough, Hirst, Gresson, Lawrence and Ford."

Here were a few minutes of silence, and then the Governor proceeded. "There are a good many fathers, too, in the Corps who have the honour to have sons fighting at the front, whose names ought to be honoured. Coleman, Lamert, Sergeant-Major Logan, W. Logan, Graddock, Bullock, and Major Macdonald, who has got two sons there, and he is the only member of the Corps except Coleman who has a 'fyer.' And our gallant Colonel here has a son serving with us, who just missed the honour of going to the front, and we have George Grimble, also, a member of the Police Reserve. One of my regrets in life is that I have no son; but I take this opportunity of telling you—you may have already read it in the newspapers—that on Monday I shall have a son-in-law who is fighting at the front. (Applause.) I am proud of the Corps, and I am proud to know that every man who can be reasonably expected to bear arms in this Colony as a Volunteer is doing so. That is an immense gratification to me. And this Corps is very efficient now."

It is well equipped, it knows its business, and it is everything a fighting body ought to be. (Applause.) Now ever since the day of the 'ancients' no starting hero was ever 'unawakened, unhonoured, or unused,' and the Corps is fortunate in having a hard of its own, a hard of no mean ability, who has recorded in glowing verse many a stricken field in the glorious fields of Tai Hang. I do not know whether the Polo Club were altogether pleased when they assembled on certain morning and found there was nothing liquid left about the place after the battle of Tai Hang. The words of the bard contain many truths, and one prediction which we all devoutly hope will come true. The bard tells us:

The War-lord, old Bill Kaiser.
Has started off in style,
But he's sadder, now and wiser,
'Cos he's learning all the while
That the finest troops in all the world
Are the British troops—'ear 'ear!
Who's the first man in when we take Berlin?

Why! The Hongkong Volunteer! (Loud Applause.)

"Yes, and there is not the slightest doubt that we shall get to Berlin, or as near it as we want to, in due course of time. We are going to win this war. (Applause.) There is no doubt about that. I do not think any Hongkong Volunteer has ever doubted that; we had no doubt of that since the fatal hour struck when war began. But what I want to know is, when we have won this war, what are we going to do? You know that our Army started in a manner of speaking, a mere infant. Old Kaiser Bill, you know, said something about our soldiers; that we had got a despicable little Army. Well, we are British people, and you have helped, like all the others, and that little infant has grown into a great giant (applause)—the giant under whose shadow the Kaiser Bill and his subjects are now trembling. (Applause.) They are sore afraid, for they find England and her Dominions overseas are thoroughly aroused. (Hear, hear.) And I want you, and every Englishman in this Colony, to think, and to think carefully, of what we are going to do when the giant lays down his task and brings the spoils of victory to the feet of his King. You know, perhaps, those splendid words which Mr. Lloyd George, the biggest man in the Empire which this world war has thrown up, spoke at a great recruiting meeting which was held in the Queen's Hall in September, 1914. He told his listeners:

"We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too indulgent, many perhaps too selfish. And the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation, the great peaks of honour we had forged into, duty and patriotism, and in glittering white, the great pinnacle of sacrifice pointing like a rugged finger to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation lay they will carry in their hearts the image of the great mountain peaks whose foundations are unshaken though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great war."

Those are magnificent words. I sent a framed copy of them to Mr. Lloyd George himself, which he did me the honour to accept, and I have got a copy of them over the bed of all of my children. I have also sent copies to each one, boy or girl, of my children; and I would like each of you to let those words sink into your heart. We have learned honour, and we are trying to teach it to our foes who spurned it when they tore up their treaty with Belgium and trampled little Serbia under their feet. We have learned honour, and what duty and patriotism really mean, and the names which I read to you just now prove that we are not dead to the call of sacrifice, and, having learned so much, are we going to throw all these lessons away? Have we not learned that you cannot war now as they did in the old times? Have we not learned that, now, with modern civilization, a war is fought not with an army but by a whole nation trained to arms, and organised in its own defence. (Applause.) We have learned that the walls of a War Office, no matter how capacious, are not sufficient to contain the organisation necessary for such defence. We have learned that war is not only work for an army, but that it is also a business proposition, wherein every conceivable organisation of offence and defence, all the various items which make up the organisation and the needs for modern warfare, are combined. For example, finance and large industrial dispositions such as the manufacture of munitions which we have heard so much about and which gave us such infinite trouble. All this requires business brains and business methods, and can only be obtained on the enormous scale now required by men thoroughly trained to business work. (Hear, hear.) What I want to see, and I have not the slightest doubt that what you also want to see, is a nation bound together in the brotherhood of arms; a brotherhood that will compose the differences between the several classes in our social system, a brotherhood that will dispel the friction between labour and capital (applause)—a brotherhood that will kill the vicious chicanery of party politics, and, finally, a brotherhood that will avert a very grave peril which threatened our country when she was on the brink of war. I mean the peril of seeing the counsels of the Empire swayed by the rattle of money bags. (Applause.) It is notorious that when the Government had to make the decision, that fateful decision whether they would draw the sword or leave it sheathed, the position was made very difficult by those financiers who tried to persuade men in high authority that to draw the sword would mean the financial ruin of the Empire. Thank God the men who had to make that decision were not put aside from the path of honour by such considerations. (Applause.) And have not even the belated prognostications of the rattlers of money bags? I think you will agree with me that they have. (Hear, hear.) You must not mistake me for a

PORTUGUESE LAWYER ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR.

A considerable sensation was caused in Portuguese circles in Shanghai on March 18th by the arrest, and the circumstances of, of Mr. C. J. da Silva, a prominent Portuguese lawyer. The matter seems to have arisen out of a batch of summonses issued by the Portuguese Consul, Mr. G. de Barjeaux da Freitas, against a number of Portuguese calling upon them to appear at the Consular Court, that afternoon, and it is asserted that the summonses have connection with a pamphlet, warfare against the Portuguese Consul.

At seven o'clock in the evening a summons, were made to serve the summonses and indeed this was effected in the majority of the cases, but when the officers in charge of these proceedings arrived at 60 Range Road, the premises of Mr. C. J. da Silva, they found him unwilling to accept service of the summons and ready to resist their entry into his house. The officials told Mr. da Silva of their errand and informed him that he would have to receive the document, but he refused. Mr. da Silva again refused and was informed that he was to consider himself under arrest.

During this time Mr. da Silva had been speaking through a window, and one of the officials went to the door and banged on it with his stick. It was not opened to him and he thereupon left to secure the services of the police. In the meantime a friend, Mr. Marques da Silva, arrived at 60 Range Road and persuaded the younger Mr. da Silva to sign the summons with respect to himself, and shortly afterwards the men from the Consulate returned armed with a warrant for the elder man's arrest. Mr. da Silva, it is alleged, in the meantime had secured a revolver, and other members of his family other arms, and the officials returned armed with a warrant for his arrest, again refused to open his door. He persisted in his refusal and was eventually given five minutes in which to consider his position, and upon his failing then to meet with their wishes, the people outside advanced upon the door with the intention of breaking it open.

It was at this point that Mr. da Silva, it is alleged, fired his revolver three times, twice into the wall and once upwards into the ceiling. No one was hurt. The officers then left the premises.

In the meantime several members of the Club Lusitano, who were communicated with, arrived on the scene and Messrs. da Silva were taken to the Club where it was hoped, so it is reported, that the premises being British, it would be possible to delay the arrest of Mr. da Silva until to-day. The move was not so successful as was apparently anticipated, for at about nine o'clock he was arrested on the club premises and conducted to the Hongkong Police Station.—N.C. Daily News.

Prussian militarist. I am not that. But I am one who preached for many years before this war began that if England did not organize the nation to arms she would run serious risk of losing her Empire. I do not know whether you think my prognostications were anywhere near the truth, but what I am most anxious to see is that after this experience the lessons we have learned shall not be thrown away. I am convinced that if we do throw them away, like we did after the Boer war; throw all the lessons we have learned to the wind and sink back into luxury and ease, then as sure as there is a sun in Heaven we shall live to regret it; or, if we shall not see that day, then our children or our children's children will regret and curse the supineness of their ancestors. (Applause.)

"OUR VISITORS."

The toast came from the chair, Sergeant-Major Higby mentioning that they were honoured by the presence of the General Officer Commanding. He coupled with the toast the name of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY made a humorous response. On behalf of those with whom he was more closely associated, "we private" (laughter)—he would say that they felt that the Sergeants and Non-Commissioned Officers had a great deal to put up with in trying to drill a group of more or less sensible beings who did not seem to know their left from their right. They must also, as a class, be very broad-minded; though at the same time some of them developed some breadth of body. (Laughter.) Sergeant-Major Higby, to his mind, was emblematic of authority. In his civilian capacity, he had derived a certain measure of recreation in watching from his window Sergeant-Major Higby drilling recruits. (Laughter.) It had certainly proved a source of great interest to watch those wretched creatures (laughter)—being brought into shape under the persuasive skill and powers of Sergeant-Major Higby. (Laughter.) The Colonial Secretary added that he was pleased to see that G.O.M. of the Corps, Sergeant-Major Logan, with them that evening.

Sergeant-Major Higby briefly returned thanks.

THE OFFICERS.

Sergeant Bullock proposed "The Officers," emphasising the difficult position of the local officers when it was remembered that in everyday life they were the friends and office colleagues of the men who were under them.

Lt.-Col. Chapman, in returning thanks, said he had nothing to say this year as he had last, about a black list. Everybody available was now serving, and there was no scope for a distribution of white feathers. The Chairman also proposed the health of two members of the Corps who were shortly leaving for Home, Capt. Stewart and Sergeant-Avenell, both of whom briefly and suitably responded. During the evening an entertaining programme was contributed to by Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Lieut. Beswick, Lieut. Chapman, and Messrs. H. E. Muriel, V. C. Lebrun, C. D. Silas and A. J. MacKie, and Ross. Mr. H. B. Arnold also accompanied. The band of the 74th Puntab (Bandmaster Christian) also rendered selections.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The 32nd annual meeting of the above was held at the offices of the General Managers, Shewan, Tomes & Co., on Saturday. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and those also present were:—Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White (Directors), and Messrs. H. R. B. Hancock, M. S. Northcote, C. Klinek, E. L. Simon, A. H. M. da Silva and Tong Li Chuen, with Mr. R. W. Lee (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The Chairman said:—From the report and accounts, now in your hands you will see that we are able this year, after placing a substantial amount to reserve and paying the usual final dividend of \$1 per share, to recommend the payment of a bonus of \$1 per share to shareholders, but as the Articles of Association do not authorise the payment of bonuses, if this recommendation is adopted by the meeting, the bonus can only be paid after the necessary meetings to alter the articles have been held. You will notice that it is also recommended that a bonus be paid to the staff at the factory amounting to \$3,210. This, I can assure you, has been well earned, for the works have had an unusually busy year and the plant has been driven to its extreme capacity. Demand for rope throughout the year was strong and well maintained, and the cost of raw material kept fairly steady until September, when prices began to rise, reaching their highest point in January this year, when quotations were, on an average, at least 50 per cent. higher than at the beginning of 1915. Fortunately, we had laid in good stocks at favourable prices, so we were able to keep out of the market when prices became, in our opinion, unreasonably inflated. As to prospects for the present year, our position at the beginning of this year, though good enough, no doubt, from a banker's point of view, was not, from ours, so favourable as it was at the beginning of last year. Then, as you will see from the accounts, we had no money but a good stock of cheap hemp. Now we have plenty of money, but no stock, and hemp is dear. However, I am glad to say that the hemp market has eased up a little lately, but until prices turn more in our favour we shall only buy from hand to mouth. As to our sales, in spite of dear hemp and consequent high prices for cordage the demand is still very good, and though we cannot expect such another year as we have just had, our present prospects are by no means bad. There is just one item in the accounts which I must comment upon, and that is the value of the site of the factory which is shown in the accounts at \$19,000. This, in accordance with the Articles of Association, has been written down from year to year, and is much below the real market value; the last sale in that locality having been made, we understand, at about three dollars per foot. To enable shareholders to form their own ideas on the subject we have stated the area of the site in the present account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed, and after that has been seconded I will be pleased to reply to any questions from shareholders.

Dr. J. W. Noble seconded, there were no questions, and the proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. L. HANCOCK proposed, and Mr. Simon seconded, the re-election of Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. D. W. Craddock as members of the General Managing Committee.

The CHAIRMAN announced that owing to the increased business the work of the auditors had become heavier, and shareholders would be asked to increase their fee slightly.

Mr. NORTHCOTE then proposed, and Mr. Klinek seconded, the re-election of Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith as auditors at a remuneration of \$250 each. This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividends were now ready, and could be had on application.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.
An extraordinary general meeting of the Company followed.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a)—That after the word "Company" in the 18th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—
"The General Managers may also, with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."

(b)—That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 18th line of Article 110.

(c)—That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Mr. WHITE seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that all the business, gentlemen, will be given of the confirmatory meeting which will be subsequently convened.

AN ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.

LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

Mr. W. H. Vivesh, of the Diocesan Boys' School, left Hongkong yesterday for active service. On Saturday Mr. Vivesh was the recipient of handsome presents in the shape of a travelling bag dressing case, and a pair of binoculars. The travelling bag was the gift of the boys of the Diocesan School and the dressing-case was a present from the boys of his own class and the staff. The Bishop of Victoria made the presentations at the School, and spoke in the warmest terms of Mr. Vivesh's excellent service to the School during his eight years' work with them.

The binoculars were presented by the Cravenpower Cricket Club, of which Mr. Vivesh has long been an active worker and player. Mr. J. H. N. Mody (President of the Club) handed the gift to Mr. Vivesh, and tendered the Club's best wishes for his safe return.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Vivesh holds medals for football, cricket, and tennis, and will probably also receive one for hockey, as the team for which he played (Hongkong Volunteers) have practically won the Hockey League this season.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

OUR SPORTS DEPARTMENT HAS JUST RECEIVED CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

SHILLCOCK'S FOOTBALLS

"MCGREGOR," "JOHN BULL," "OLINKER."

TENNIS RACKETS

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "DOHERTY," "TOURNAMENTS," "VANTAGE."

TENNIS BALLS

SLAZENGERS', AYRES' AND SPALDING'S

ALL PACKED ONE DOZEN IN TIN BOX.

STRONG ASH TENNIS POSTS.

STEAM TARRED TENNIS NETS.

COURT MARKERS, CENTRE GUIDES, TENNIS

BALL CLEANERS, RACKET COVERS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[21]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return	(available also for return by day steamer)	\$6.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return		10.00
			4.00
			8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 8 a.m. HONAN.
10 p.m. HONAN. | 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1916.
8 a.m. KINSHAN. | 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN. | 5 p.m. HONAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIPAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANIT. These vessels have superior cabins accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [22]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel, the date of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturer
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No 10 to .55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

[23]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

ON SATURDAY Evening, ONE LADY'S BLACK LEATHER HAND-BAG. Suitable reward will be paid for return of same to—
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [439]

TO LET.

From 1st May, 1916.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, CHAUFMIN EAST 180, PEAK. Five Rooms, semi-detached. Moderate rent. Year or longer.
Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
160, Peak.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [404]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

LA HACIENDA WEST, 73, THE PEAK, for 5 or 6 months, from Middle May.
Apply—
W. MURRAY SCOTT,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [416]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 5.45 p.m.
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [405]

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT AT AMOY.

In the Goods of **FERGUS GRAHAM KELL,** Deceased.

I hereby cite all Persons to appear in this Court within ten days from the date hereof to show cause, if any, why administration of the estate of the said **FERGUS GRAHAM KELL**, deceased, should not be granted to **EDWARD THOMAS**, of Amoy and Formosa.

H. A. LITTLE,
Judge.
Amoy, 21st March, 1916. [406]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at St. George's Building, Canton Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a Subjunctive Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of March, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

- That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following—
- (a) That after the word "Company" in the 18th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added—
"The General Managers may also, with the consent of the Consulting Committee, pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."
- (b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 18th line of Article 110.
- (c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [407]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ALBANA."

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st March, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1916. [408]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the **YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,** of London, are prepared to issue Policies against Fire Risks at Current Rates.
HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.
Canton, 7th March, 1916. [403]

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby warned that the Master and Owners of the s.s. "SEWARD" will not be responsible for Debts incurred by the Crew.
J. JOHNSON,
Master.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [407]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against **MR. KARL DETMERS**, of Messrs. **RADEKER & Co.,** or against the Firm of Messrs. **RADEKER & Co.** are requested to file same with the Liquidators before the 8th April, 1916.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [408]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 27th March, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.
By Order.

E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [400]

HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916. Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order.

E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [401]

HONGKONG CLUB. NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue) of 100 each, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

23	371	935	1248	1630
67	421	940	1250	1643
94	530	983	1302	1674
111	589	992	1293	1697
144	592	997	1311	1776
185	609	1042	1354	1789
200	700	1046	1360	1830
240	709	1107	1379	1836
252	750	1125	1412	1840
291	786	1141	1485	1849
315	833	1214	1504	1933
342	906	1222	1564	1941
348	909	1235	1616	1993

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, in exchange for surrender of same.
By Order.

E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [400]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 28th March, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1915.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General Business.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1916. [430]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1915.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [440]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an alteration to the Rules—

That clause III of the Rules and Regulations of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong be altered as from January 1st, 1916, to read—
"All Mercantile Firms and persons engaged or interested in the Export and Chinese Produce trade of Hongkong or China either as Exporter or Dealer shall be eligible for admission as Members in the manner hereafter described and on payment of \$40.00 for the current year of their election and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January in each year."

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [441]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1217 issued to Mr. LAU LU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Misaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU LU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after MONDAY, the 27th instant.
The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 24th, to MONDAY, 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on MONDAY, the 27th instant, and may be obtained on application to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1916. [436]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at Noon TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [393]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [368]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1916. [413]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th March to the 3rd April, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1916. [442]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over the FAN LING Course commencing on 1st April for a prize kindly presented by H.E. the Governor.

Conditions—Match play under handicap. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee 50 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the boards at Happy Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writing to the undersigned, c/o Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., not later than the 26th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1916. [414]

DEEP WATER BAY COURSE.

A MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 8th and 9th April.

Conditions—27 holes against Bogey under handicap.

The Bogey score and table of holes at which strokes are to be taken will be fixed later.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple. Competitors must arrange their own partners, and opponents are requested to send their names to the undersigned, or to post same on the boards at Happy Valley, Fan Ling or the Hongkong Club before the 5th April.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [439]

INTIMATION



THE

WINE OF KINGS

THE

KING OF WINES.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX

IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

VIN BRUT, OR VERY DRY,

VINTAGE 1906,

THE WINE OF THE

CONNOISSEUR.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

DEATHS.

THURSTON.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on March 18th, **RAE NEVILLE THURSTON**, aged 60 years.

GUTTERES.—At her residence, 33, Queen's Road, Shanghai, on March 19th, **LAURA PEREIRA GUTTERES**, the beloved wife of Mr. D. M. G. GUTTERES, aged 37 years.

DRUMMOND.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on March 19th, **ALEXANDER EDWARD DRUMMOND**, a native of Kircaldy, Scotland, aged 33 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th MARCH, 1916

BRITISH AND JAPANESE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

A very fair and unprejudiced article on the position of Great Britain and Japan vis-à-vis China, from the pen of one who is described as a "well-known diplomatist," appeared recently in a prominent Japanese magazine, and has been translated by the *Japan Chronicle*. It is well-known that the future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has of late been receiving a good deal of attention in Japan, mainly by reason of the alleged conflict of the interests of the two countries in China. So far, however, the discussion has hardly been lifted to a level which deserves consideration, and it is therefore a relief to find one who is able to look at matters from all points of view in seeking a common basis of agreement. This is the first step to reconcile British and Japanese interests in China hardly needs pointing out. If we are to take it that British and Japanese interests are totally opposed—that there is no one point on which they stand on common ground—then it is incomprehensible how the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was ever formed. That it was formed, that it still exists, and that both countries are fully determined to maintain it, proves very clearly that the two countries have some interests in common which can best be mutually protected. The interests in common are, undoubtedly, the interests that both countries have in China. The British interests in China are of ancient date.

Some of them were acquired when Japan was still labouring under a feudal system, and, generally, it may be said that a large part of them antedate Japan's entrance into the field. On the other hand, while Japan's interests are comparatively new, and cannot claim any sanction from time or priority, it must be recognised that, owing to her geographical position, their importance to Japan is so great that they may be said to equal those of Great Britain. The interests of the two countries, however, do not run on exactly the same lines. Britain's interests are primarily commercial and whatever political influence she may have exercised on China has been with the object of increasing her commercial interests. Japan's interests, on the other hand, as pointed out by "the well-known diplomatist," are apparently political. We say "apparently" because the matter is by no means clear. We are not even prepared to define what is a political interest. It may be that a commercial interest, and a political interest, if examined closely, would prove very much alike, for we take it that political supremacy has for its end the widening and protection of commercial interests. We can, however, perceive that in a general way there is a difference in the nature of the two interests, although both may work for the same end. This is a bit a minor point. The main point is that the common ground on which the two countries meet is the preservation of their interests. A mutual agreement to this end is clearly a very proper one. Japan, by her geographical position, and Great Britain, by her weight of authority and long-standing, can render important services to each other in the matter, as will be seen more clearly if we imagine them divided. Is Japan prepared to stand alone in preserving and increasing her interests in China? So far she has shown no inclination to make the attempt. The European War is not going to leave all the Powers having interests in China helpless, and Japan cannot afford to make enemies of them all. Great Britain, on the other hand, must recognise how important to Japan are the interests she has, or may acquire, and that it would be foolish not to enter into an arrangement with her to avoid a conflict of interests. But, having adopted the common ground that the interests of the two countries can best be guarded mutually, it would be absurd to claim interests which conflict. If the arrangement is worth preserving, then Japan must claim nothing that would disturb Great Britain's recognised rights, and Britain must not seek to prevent Japan acquiring rights which do not conflict with her own. According to the "well-known diplomatist," what Japan desires is "to put China entirely out of reach of European political rivalry, and to establish an alliance, offensive and defensive," with her. He thinks this should not conflict with British policy, and, so long as British interests are preserved and the open door maintained, the opinion seems correct. He pleads for a frank and open consultation between the two countries. "If Japanese ambitions," he writes, "do not conflict with British interests in China and are not in conflict with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, there must be much room for an amicable conclusion of negotiations between Japan and Great Britain. If, however, the Japanese demands are not in order, the English and the Japanese ought to discuss with each other what is possible frankly and openly, as was done in the case of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty." He concludes by expressing the opinion that there can be no conflict between the freedom of English commerce and investment in China and Japanese political development in that country. This opinion we share. Unless, however, the matter is frankly and fully discussed by both sides, there will always be a semblance of conflict.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Gazette contains a list of additions to, and amendments in, the list of contraband. Also, a further amendment of the Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain goods.

A Gazette announcement says that H.M. the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. H. Holyoak to be an un-official member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, vice the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

Mr. David Harvey has been appointed Surveyor of Boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Ritchie, P.S. Martin has been appointed a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, vice Lance-Sergeant Marks.

Captain Greene, of the T.K.K. s.s. *Tengo Maru* died in hospital at Honolulu on the 15th instant.

There was a run on the Canton branch of the Bank of China last week and in one day the bank paid out \$800,000 in silver.

The Ratepayers' Meeting at Shanghai last week was enlivened with a Sponserism by the Chairman of the Council, who proposed "a vote of thanks" to Mr. Siffert, says the *N.-C. Daily News*.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months, from March 24th, the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., will be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

We have been asked to state that in addition to H.E. the Governor, Major-General Ventris and Rear-Admiral Anstruther will extend their patronage to the Overseas Club concert to be held at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday.

It is reported from Tokio that on April 15th a mass meeting of business men from all parts of Japan will be held at the Wasada residence of Count Okuma to discuss steps to be taken for promoting the economic development of Japan during and after the war.

On leaving for home, Mr. John C. Smeaton, Assistant Manager and Secretary to the local Board of the Shanghai Tramway Companies, was presented with a travelling bag, a silver cigar box and a set of silver brushes by the foreign members of the staff of the Tramway Co.

Telegraphic news was received in the Colony on Saturday to the effect that the wedding of Miss Stella May (eldest daughter of H.E. the Governor and Lady May) and Captain Philip de Foulhaque, R.E., will take place at the Brompton Oratory to-day (March 27th) at 11 a.m.

Inspector Moore, in the employment of the Kailan Mining Administration at Chinwangiao, was murdered in his house by robbers on the night of March 13th. The Chinese have offered a reward of \$800 for any information leading to the arrest of the culprit or culprits, and the Kailan Mining Administration has offered a similar reward.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Saturday of Lieut. D. K. Rotherham, R.N., navigating Lieutenant of one of H.M.'s warships in port. The deceased officer had been ill for some considerable time. When his ship arrived in Hongkong he was taken to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he died, the cause of death being bronchial pneumonia. He was 62 years of age. The funeral was attended by Rear-Admiral Anstruther, the Commander of the deceased's ship, Commander F. Gibson (H.M.S. *Tamar*), and other officers.

Mr. John Lawrence, M.A., for over ten years Professor of English Literature in the Tokyo Imperial University, died on the 12th instant in Hikawa Hospital, Akasaka, Tokyo. In March last he was decorated with the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services to the cause of education in Japan. He is survived by Mrs. Lawrence and a son and two daughters. The widow is now in England, where she is overseeing the education of her two daughters. Mr. Samuel Chavre Lawrence, the deceased's only son, is at present with the British forces in France.

The Inspectors of the Special Police Reserve dined together at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday evening. About 40 sat down under the chairmanship of Chief Inspector C. F. Mason, amongst the guests being the Hon. Captain-Superintendent, the Deputy-Superintendent, and the Assistant-Superintendent of Police, and Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve) F. C. Jenkin. A very pleasant evening was spent in toast and song, Trooper Grimble playing the accompaniments. The Hon. Mr. McI. Messer had some very complimentary things to say about the Special Police Reserve.

At a special meeting of the Siamese Cabinet it was decided to take steps to abolish the remaining licensed gambling houses in Bangkok and also the Chinese lottery known as the Huey, which is drawn nightly. King Vajiravudh personally suggested this action, which is rendered possible by the fact that for the present fiscal year the finances of Siam show a balance of 9,355,168 ticals over the estimates. The revenue brought in by the gambling and lottery farms annually amounts to about 7,000,000 ticals. The Huey lottery will be abolished as from April 1st and the gambling houses will be allowed to continue for another year.

THE WAR.

CALM AT VERDUN.

FRENCH COUP DE MAIN.

BRITISH TRENCHES ATTACKED.

FIFTY CASUALTIES IN "SUSSEX" OUTRAGE.

VIOLENT GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST RUSSIANS.

GERMAN RAIDER SUNK.

BRITISH AND GERMAN CREDIT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALM BEFORE VERDUN.

FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, March 26th.

To-day's communiqué says:—The night was calm in the Verdun region. There is an artillery duel at Woëvre. The communiqué adds: A coup-de-main in Argonne enabled us to seize some prisoners and inflict some losses.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, March 26th.
1.10 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Artillery is most active against our second lines west of the Meuse and near Croix Hill, Donauwitt, and in Woëvre. East of the Meuse there has been no infantry action. There have been artillery actions in Belgium and in Argonne.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

RECIPROCAL ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 26th.
1.10 a.m.

A British communiqué states:—The enemy last night sprang a mine near the Hohen-zollern Redoubt. They entered one trench but were driven out by bombs. We to-day bombed enemy trenches near Bois Blanch, badly damaging a hundred yards of parapet. The enemy's reply was feeble. Enemy artillery were active to-day near Borthosval, Neuve Chapelle, Voormezele, Xpres and Willegh. Our artillery retaliated.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"SUSSEX" CASUALTIES.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is officially reported that the *Sussex* was towed into Boulogne in the forenoon.

An official announcement states that about fifty persons were killed when the *Sussex* was torpedoed.

LATER.

The Ministry of Marine announces that the *Sussex* was torpedoed.

[The *Sussex* is the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company's steamer which was torpedoed on Saturday between Dieppe and Folkestone.]

BRITISH AND DANISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, March 25th.

The steamers *Fulmar* and *Salibia* (British), and the *Christiansand* (Danish) have been sunk. Eighteen of the crew of the *Fulmar* have been rescued, and all the members of the crews of the *Christiansand* and the *Salibia* have been saved.

[The *Fulmar* was built in 1902. Her tonnage was 1,270 and her owners the Cork Steamship Co., Ltd.]

The *Salibia* was built in 1914. Her tonnage was 3,352, and her owners Messrs. Sermon, Sons & Co., London.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN RAIDER SUNK.

FIGHT IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Admiralty announce an engagement on February 29th, in the North Sea, between the armed German raider *Greif*, disguised as a Norwegian merchantman, and the British merchant cruiser *Al Cantara*, which resulted in the loss of both vessels; the raider by gunfire, and the *Al Cantara* by a torpedo.

Five German officers and 165 men were picked up and made prisoners out of a complement of 300. Five British officers and 69 men were lost.

During the whole engagement the Germans fired over the Norwegian colours, which were painted on the side of the ship. The news has now been published because it is known that Germany has learned that the *Grief*—a similar ship to the *Moewe*—had been destroyed before passing the British patrols.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURIOUS GERMAN EFFORTS.

BUT RUSSIANS STILL PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, March 26th.

A communiqué states:—We have developed a success south-east of the Augustin-hoff sector, at Jacobstadt, capturing, after a desperate action, a fortified region and the village of Lepuku. Furious Germans attacks and counter-attacks were repulsed. Our advance has continued in the Dvinsk region. We forced numerous obstacles north of Vidry, under heavy fire, in an attack on a position north-west of Lake Sekly. The situation is unchanged in Galicia. The advance continues in the Caucasus.

AIM OF THE RUSSIANS.

VILNA-DVINSK RAILWAY.

PARIS, March 26th.

The Russians are aiming at the Vilna-Dvinsk railway. If they are successful the Germans will only have the Tilsit line, and will thus be paralysed.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS SURPRISED ON TIGRIS.

ENEMY BOMBARD KUT.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is officially announced that forces operating on the right bank of the Tigris surprised and seized a small Turkish post, named Falahiyeh, on the night of March 15th. Our casualties were four.

General Townshend reports that enemy aircraft and artillery bombarded Kut at intervals on March 21st and 23rd. Our casualties were slight; the situation is unchanged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AND GERMAN CREDIT COMPARED.

NEUTRALS CERTAIN OF ENEMY'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter understands that the official view relative to the position of British and German credit is that whereas the depreciation of sterling is comparatively trivial, the mark has fallen between 25 and 30 per cent. throughout the world. This is most interesting, showing the certainty of neutrals that the Germans will be defeated. The Germans themselves are desperate. They have been buying and paying for raw material abroad although knowing that this cannot be delivered until after the war, showing that they prefer to hold cotton and copper than marks. In other words, Germany has been selling by means of marks, although she can without interference export to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland. The depreciation in these countries is greater than in America.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS'S SUCCESS.

CAIRO, March 26th.

An official announcement states that as the result of General Smuts's Ruwa fight against enemy main forces we are in undisputed possession of the Kilimanjaro and Arusha areas.

FURTHER IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

LONDON, March 25th.

A further long list of imports prohibited, except under license, has been published. These are mostly heavy, cumbersome goods; also various cotton and woollen manufactures, cutlery, soap, and toys.

AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, March 26th.

Four more of the injured in the Kent air-raid have died. There have now been thirteen deaths.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

THE MISHAP TO THE "AURORA."

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter learns that the mishap to the *Aurora* came as a complete surprise, and was about the only contingency unforeseen. Her whereabouts and condition are still unknown, but already the question of approaching the Government is being considered, though no steps will be taken immediately, pending the expected return of the *Endurance*, as it is possible Sir Ernest Shackleton and party are aboard her. In any case relief must be sent by the autumn.

A strange detail is that it was unknown that the *Aurora* had wireless apparatus. According to a despatch published in the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Aurora* was endeavouring to communicate with New Zealand by wireless for many months, that she was heavily nipped by the ice in July, 1915, about ninety miles to the south of Coulman Island. She lost her rudder, and her hull was severely strained. She was only released from the ice on March 14th, this year. She was then in latitude 64.30 and longitude 161 east. The wireless message does not state what stores were landed. It is pointed out, however, that there is an abundance of seals, penguins, and gulls, and there is every prospect that the party ashore are fighting the dangers successfully.

The wireless station at Awaru, New Zealand, communicating with the *Aurora* last night, learned that the *Aurora* is proceeding under her own steam, and assistance is apparently not needed.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

COMMERCE HELD UP.

SHANGHAI, March 25th.

Owing to the commandeering of all boats for the transport of troops a cargo of piece goods and yarn, to the value of 4,000,000 taels, cannot be forwarded to Szechuan.

THE LATE LORD SCARSDALE.

LONDON, March 25th.

Earl Curzon will be present at Lord Scarsdale's funeral to-day. He has decided to retain his present title, and not to use that of Scarsdale.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY.

MELBOURNE, March 25th.

The Hon. Mr. G. F. Pearce (Minister of Defence) states that 209,500 troops will have been sent abroad by June, and an additional 80,000 are in training. There is no doubt that not only will Australia be able to find reinforcements to keep the units at full strength, but she will be able, later, to form another Division.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BRITAIN'S WAR CHEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to your leading article on the 17th inst. entitled "Contributions to Britain's War Chest" and to the reply it elicited from "Moderate Means," you say it is urged "that every member of the wage-earning class with an income over the poverty line should put aside 10 per cent. of his income for the benefit of the State," and, in his letter, "Moderate Means" endeavours to show, I take it, that this is beyond the power of the average "Hongkongite" of moderate means. Now, I say that if he is going to deny himself no luxury that he has been in the habit of enjoying—things that by sheer force of habit have merged from luxuries almost to necessities—in that case it may be beyond his power to put aside 10 per cent. of his salary. The statement of "Moderate Means" "that ordinary current household expenses have increased by over 50 per cent. during the last 18 months," I challenge; they have advanced comparatively little in my household, and I do not think they have advanced to anything like this amount in the average household here.

Let us, for a moment, review the situation; look at what we are up against in carrying out our task of preventing the (until recently) most powerful military organisation in the world from knowingly committing wrongs and "getting away with it." Consider the long-expected offensive, on the western front, which, it is hoped, will recover for us, as one blow, the whole of the Champagne salient comprising hundreds of square miles of French territory and no doubt a portion of Belgium also, and try to realize what the cost must be in blood and treasure to the Allies, and, incidentally, to our nation. I believe that our Government know to a nicety what this cost must be; that they have decided to freely pay it, and, in so deciding, are reflecting the feelings and desires of the nation, of which you and I are units, just as much as those who will be actively participating and who have offered their all to the cause—comfort, position, and life itself.

This terrific blow, together with the military pressure the Allies are now able to apply on the other fronts, and the favourable political situation which all this will produce may have a moral effect on the German nation sufficient to cause them to seek peace on our terms and thus end the war. It seems impossible to prophesy with any reasonable chance of being correct whether it will bring peace or not, but in either case I think I am voicing the opinion of the majority of us in saying that there is only one ending that will satisfy this nation, and that is victory—complete victory—and let those of us who do not profess to be patriotically generous try to realize that the economies which would enable us to put aside 10 per cent. of our salaries are nothing to the hardships we may yet be called upon to endure.

You, Mr. Editor, have shown clearly in your article that our Government wants from us of moderate means £1,000,000 per diem to enable it to keep its head above water, and if you are going to draw this money out of us the following points should be noted and attended to:—From many facts that have been brought to my notice, I am of opinion that we are subscribing much less freely to the local War Chests than we were to the Prince of Wales' Fund. I think, that the application of the fund seems rather more in the abstract, in this case, than it did in that of Prince of Wales' Fund, and that, whilst the maintenance of a hospital at home or a similar scheme would improve matters from the point of view, it should be borne in mind that a very strong extra appeal will be required to induce fresh subscriptions on this account. I would suggest that the need for advertising and publicity should be recognized, that a percentage of the fund be set aside for this purpose, and the services of one or more of our local experts be obtained, if possible. That we possess local advertisers of considerable ability can be seen by a glance at the advertising columns of our local newspapers, nor forgetting those ingenious and refreshing appeals we see on the tram-cars.

Another point I would bring to your notice is, that if War Loans were minutely explained to us—if they could be brought to one's very door, as it were, in the form of £5 or £10 coupons, peddled out in monthly instalments; and thrown for with the dice-box at one's club—investments could be increased immensely. In any case, our national coffers are in need of every available farthing, our war charities are in like condition, and no one should be left untarnished which will assist, any and every one of us in doing his duty. Ten per cent. of income is not too much to ask from any member of the community not in the grip of absolute poverty, and if each one of us will look into his heart, his conscience will show him whether he is doing his duty or not.—Yours faithfully,

PLEBIS

Hongkong, March 24th, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to the letter on "Contributions to Britain's War Chest," signed "Silver Bullet," it would probably be more to the point if your correspondent explained the best way of contributing small amounts to the War Loan out here instead of harping on the indifference of the average Briton to that object. If there are means, they do not appear to be advertised adequately; and, if there are not, how does your correspondent manage?

There are many calls on one's purse nowadays, and I find that rather more than 15 per cent. of my income last year was given away for various objects. If this had been invested in War Loan it would, according to your correspondent, be useful to the Empire, while it would not be lost and would even earn interest.

It is, of course, impossible to subscribe surplus income both to the War Loan and Charities, but the question arises as to whether the former is not the better, while if Aeroplanes, Hospitals, Clothing, etc., are necessary, should not the Government provide them to the extent required?

The idea of your correspondent that other investments should be sold and the proceeds invested in War Loan seems hardly practicable. If all Britons here wished to do this there would be none to buy except Chinese, who would doubtless take advantage of a unique opportunity and soon control our local companies.

Hongkong need not be ashamed of her contributions to War Charities, and quite a respectable amount of money appears to have been sent from here for investment in the War Loan. If small contributions are still required it seems first essential that the Government should arrange facilities, and advertise requirements.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 25th March, 1916.

X.

[The suggestion that foreign (not "other," as stated by our correspondent) securities should be sold and the proceeds invested in War Loan was made by the British Government. This, of course, would not affect holdings in Hongkong companies.—Ed.]

EXCHEQUER BONDS EXPLAINED.

The following contains the information sought by our correspondent:—

Exchequer Bonds are a Government security, both principal and interest being secured upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The holder of these Bonds is guaranteed the return of his money in full in five years. The holder of an Exchequer Bond for £100 will receive £100 on December 1st, 1920, and will in the meantime receive £5 per annum in interest, payable half-yearly.

In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds Treasury Bills or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue will be accepted, together with all undue coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Bonds of this issue, and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled, nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

These Bonds have behind them all the resources of the nation, as capital and interest alike are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds; stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans; they can be sold on the Stock Exchange; and trustees can hold them by having them registered.

An investor cannot obtain 5 per cent. for five years with the same complete security in any other way.

The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds, full particulars of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

A LEAD FROM SHANGHAI.

As to the above subject the following letter appears in the *N.-C. Daily News* of Monday last:—

SIR,—I have been reading a good deal about the War just lately and more particularly the cost of it. According to the latest information I can obtain it is costing Britain £5,000,000 a day, and our financial experts, without making any fuss about it (which would not be British), are urging economy at home in every direction and begging that "the needful" be placed at their disposal from every available source. It has struck me that in Shanghai many would be willing to assist, if a concerted move were made to collect monthly instalments for investment in Government Bonds; and that by that means non-fighters would be doing their bit in that direction, while younger men are spilling their blood freely in a cause which means life or death to the nation.

There need be no effort to drive men into subscribing. Many have claims that cannot, and need not, be made public, and when a man says he cannot afford it, it must be left at that. On the other hand, many will gladly subscribe what they can and do so more readily if they know they are going in with others, pulling together so to speak. I would, therefore, suggest that every Briton who can should ask his employer to deduct a percentage of his salary every month and invest the money in Government 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. It is hardly necessary to add that individuals can make personal application to the Banks.

Will firms who agree to do so send in their names to the Editor of the *North-China Daily News* for publication, and, meantime, the following have intimated that the scheme has their full approval and support:—I am, etc.,

BRITON.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Butterfield & Swire, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., Weeks & Co., Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Hall & Holz.

SHELLS IN A GERMAN GARDEN AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN COURT.

BOOM! BOOM! KNOWN TO THE GERMAN CONSULATE.

There were sensational developments at the French Mixed Court last week at the further hearing of charges against Miss Schwartz, alias Weinstein, and Liu King-ping, chauffeur, in connection with the discovery of shells in a German garden at Shanghai.

Mr. Georges Popovich told the Court that, having read reports of the Nielsen case in the newspapers, he was willing to give what assistance he could to the authorities, as he himself had been mixed up in the doing of Nielsen and his associates. Though he had been connected with these people, when he knew what was going on, he withdrew from the doubtful company and informed the proper authorities.

The witness stated that he had been acquainted with a man named Ettinger, who was living at No. 30 Nanjing Road. The latter was registered at the German Consulate, by whom he was employed in a new service founded since the war began, called the *Neue Abteilung* Division, being especially in charge of the false passports department. Ettinger spoke German, Russian, Turkish and French fluently.

During May of last year, Ettinger asked witness whether he was willing to go to Siberia in order to blow up the strategic points on the Russian railway, especially the bridges. He said he would introduce him to Nielsen in order to get bombs for the purpose. They then had a meeting at a drug shop No. 128 Chaotung Road, on the first floor. There were present:—witness, Ettinger, two Russians, Nielsen and four Germans, whose names witness did not know. One of the Germans was a tall man, clean shaven, with glasses, and to him all the others adopted an obsequious attitude.

As asked for further particulars regarding the people present, witness said that one of the men lived in the French Consulate, while another, before the war, was an interpreter at the German Consulate at Vladivostok.

Nielsen asked the Russians to go to Siberia with bombs (other than issued by Ettinger and Nielsen) that he should undertake the transport of bombs to India. They informed him that they would give him facilities for carrying out the task, would furnish him with the necessary false passports and also an Indian guide. The details of the proposals were not then gone into. Nielsen saying he would give witness definite instructions when he had accepted the offer. Witness did not do that, but said he would think the matter over.

In answer to questions by the Assessor, witness stated that Nielsen was not making bombs at Chaotung Road as far as he knew. They were apparently made at some other place, of which he did not know. It was at the drugshop, however, that he received instructions in the use and preparation of the bombs. He went there twice in May and again in August, 1915, and he was then taught how to mix the constituent powders of the bombs in a manner which would ensure the maximum explosive force. Nielsen, witness said, was an expert chemist.

HOW THE CHAUFFEUR WAS CAUGHT. At this stage of the proceedings the defendant chauffeur was confronted with the witness and denied that he knew him.

Witness—I know that chauffeur very well. He drove the motor-car to Sicaawei Road containing Nielsen, Plashke and myself. Many times Nielsen had meetings with me either at a place near Quinsan Gardens or at 44 Sicaawei Road, and he often told the defendant in pidgin English not to tell anyone about their meetings.

On this being translated to the defendant he vehemently denied that he knew any English, but the Assessor abruptly saying in a loud voice "Left side" the defendant immediately turned his head in the direction ordered. After this incident the defendant confessed that he understood English and that he had driven the witness and Nielsen on many occasions to 44 French Sicaawei Road and to the other place near Quinsan Gardens. He admitted, also, that Nielsen had asked him not to speak about his meetings with witness. He added that witness had assisted him to effect repairs to his motor on one occasion.

Asked by the Assessor as to the nature of the contents of the house in French Sicaawei Road, witness said that it was a suitable arsenal when he went there. Witness did not know Miss Schwartz.

The chauffeur, however, admitted knowing her and said he had often driven her and Nielsen in the car.

PLEBIS AGAINST CANADIAN-PACIFIC LINER. Mr. Popovich, continuing his evidence, said that quite recently he again met Ettinger. Ettinger asked him if he would go to Dalny in order to place bombs on the Allied steamers frequenting that port, and mentioned a number of boats, one of which the witness remembered was the *B.M.S. Empress of Russia*. Ettinger offered to pay witness's passage to Dalny and added that among the other things which the witness would be required to do would be to report by cable, using a code which would be arranged, the movements of Russian troops.

Witness asked what payment he would receive. He was informed that he would be paid nothing on account, and would get his money only when something had been done. Ettinger further said he would supply witness with either a Russian or French passport, and said that in fact he could supply him with any passport he desired.

Witness refused to have anything to do with the project, and another man was sent. The Court then rose, both the defendants being remanded.

BILL THE BOMBER **AND HOW HE BOMBED.**

[BY A SUPERNUMERARY.]

The men who spend all their working days five seconds away from sudden death are liable to develop certain characteristics which unfit them for society.

I think that explains Bill the Bomber. I am told that in the forgotten days before the war Bill was quite civilised, rather lazy, and drove a car with extreme caution. It is the war that has changed him. He is now the most ruthless scoundrel and a public danger.

Second-Lieutenant William—suppose we call him Smith—is officially recognised as a grand officer of our battalion. He manifested an interest in high explosives directed by him was granted, and one of his performances drew considerable attention to him.

We had been experimenting with some of these little bombs that any schoolboy can make if he knows how and can get hold of the right materials. All that is required is an empty cigarette-tin, a bit of quired fuse, some wire, clay, and gunpowder. Real bombs, of course, need more things, but if you put this material together in the right fashion and light the fuse you will never be blamed for anything. The contraption as far as throwing it quickly, you can. If you do not throw it quickly, enough neither prize nor blame will worry you at all for the future.

Well, we had disposed of all our bombs but one, and when one of our instructors was shaking his head as he inspected the bit of fuse sticking out of the bottom of the tin. "The fact is," he said, "I'm not a bit sure that this isn't a piece of instantaneous fuse." Safety fuse, you must remember, burns at the rate of two feet a minute, while instantaneous fuses along as ninety feet a second, which is all very well if you have got ninety feet of it and can get that distance from the discharger, but not at all well if you have only three inches of it. "We'll bury it in the ground," the instructor decided, "and light it from that trench with a match on the end of a long stick. If we are in the trench, we shall be safe enough." So we buried the stick, leaving just the end of the fuse sticking up. Then we looked for a stick.

GUN-COTTON, BLASTING, AND T.N.T. Now Bill had heard all that was said. He knew the danger as well as any of us, but he was suddenly seized with an idea. He remembered how men have lit the fuse from the light end of a cigarette and he wanted to see if he could do it. I was twenty yards away when someone yelped, and I looked round. There was Bill, sprawling on the ground, puffing at a cigarette whose glowing tip was pressed to the end of the fuse. I imitated his position without delay, and lay prayerfully trying to hide in a six-inch gully. I remember wondering if there would be anything left of his face.

But the luck was with him. It was safety fuse after all, and he had time to drop into the trench after he began to sputter. Five minutes later our instructor was telling Bill a lot of what he thought of him while the rest of us were coughing and bits of cigarette tin out of our hair. There was a further wiggling from the adjutant, and I believe the C.O. made a few remarks. But when the time came for one of us to be sent on a bombing course Bill was chosen.

He returned in due season, very much to our surprise. Somehow he had lived through his weeks in that secluded district where gun-cotton, blasting, and T.N.T. are going off all day long. He came back with much strange machinery, bits of fuse in all his pockets, little boxes of detonators, mixed up with his kit, and slabs of unwholesome compounds in a box. Having explained to that the stuff in the box was enough to blow all our camp to powder, he declared that he meant to keep it in his bunk which in other less feverish days I had shared with him. I was sorry to be done. My conscience is not good enough to allow me to sleep with several pounds of dry gun-cotton.

FIFTY MIXED RUFIANS. Before he went on his course Bill was a person of no importance. After his return he seemed to be the only person in the battalion who really counted, and the rest of us, from the commanding officer down, spent most of our time in doing things for him. Certainly he kept us busy. Trenches were his great desire—fine, deep trenches where he could carry out his nefarious practices—so we dug trenches. Then he was everlastingly demanding parties to be fed and carry. We pointed out that he had fifty mixed ruffians under his sole command, but he retorted that their training must not be interrupted, and hinted that we might be forced to make representations to the Brigade. He got his way, but the men began to hate him—except his own party.

In these days we do not see very much of him. He seems very happy with his trenches. He is plastered with clay from morning to night, and when he comes into the mess he scatters earth all over the place. Sometimes I fancy that he is a little lonely, but that is entirely his own fault. We agreed long ago that it is impossible to hold any sustained conversation with a man who cannot talk for five minutes without fishing a rifle grenade out of his pocket and forcing you to listen while he describes some improvement or other which he has designed for the thing. Besides, he is dangerous.

My own knowledge of fulminate of mercury is not extensive, but I am aware that it is an excitable substance, with a vile temper. If you prod a bit of it with a knife it is practically certain to explode and take you hand off. On its really bad days it will go to work if you show it and to drop a tube of it on the ground is one of the crudest and more painful forms of suicide. And I contend that a man who carries tubes of it with him habitually is to be avoided.

ONE LONG CRISIS. I suppose he cannot help it. All day long he is throwing bombs or showing others how to throw them. Every time he lights a fuse or pulls out a safety pin there is no more than a bare five seconds between him and total disintegration. Many of his bombs are so delicate that if, while swinging the hand back for the throw, you hit

GREECE AND ENTENTE

ALLEGED "PRESSURE"

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The following is the official text of the statement made by M. Skouloudis, the Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies:

The Government will continue the policy for which it was constituted, and which forms its political programme, namely, the maintenance intact of the national forces with the object of employing them in the national interests. The course of events has indisputably shown that the adoption of this policy saved the country from incalculable disasters. This policy received the approval of the immense majority of the Hellenic people, to whom the King, exercising his constitutional privilege, to dissolve the Chamber, recently appealed. The vote by which you have already shown your confidence in the Government and by electing as President of the Chamber according to our constitution, the candidate selected by the Government, has solemnly confirmed the confidence of the Hellenic people, whom you alone represent in conformity with our régime. This fact shows that our policy, justified by events, is invested with the authority of the people's will, which it clearly represents.

The confidence of the Chamber and the nation strengthens us all the more in the conviction that as it has hitherto conformed to the interests of the nation, this policy will protect it in the future from the great dangers which the present world conflagration entails for all small nations. We do not disregard these dangers, and we are not ignorant that they are aggravated by external pressure exercised with the object of making us take a direction contrary to that traced by our policy. But relying on the confidence of the Hellenic people, we hope that we shall succeed in averting the perils by continuing to follow the policy hitherto followed. From the beginning we have found ourselves in the presence of difficulties and complications in the course of events.

The outside pressure to which I have alluded, in its disregard of our sincere intentions and of our incontestable right to remain aloof from a struggle foreign to our national interests and our obligations, has for some time become oppressive also by acts. I shall not enumerate all the other attacks upon our national sovereignty, but I must, however, specially mention the violation of the perpetual neutrality of Corfu, which is guaranteed by international treaties, and the occupation of the fort of Kara Burnu by the threat of violence.

It is possible that this pressure will continue, but the unshakable firmness of popular feeling which manifested itself recently in a striking fashion gives us the firm presentiment that this pressure will not make the country deviate by one inch from the policy dictated by its national interests. In patriotic pride, in the sentiment, which springs from its independence, the entire nation will submit to all pressure, with firmness, and it will derive strength from the hope that justice will not delay in removing its authority over the consequences of the great ones of the earth though the tempest at present let loose stifles its voice for the moment.

The country cannot forget that however painful may be the consequences of the incomplete harmony of our policy with the demands of those who exercise force, the losses which will result are infinitely less than the ruin which would have been the inevitable consequence of another direction of our policy, if such had been adopted. In the struggle for the realisation of our policy, which is the policy of the nation, we shall have your support as you have signified by your recent vote. You will also be collaborators of whom we shall ask approval for measures necessary for the accomplishment of our work. This is not the moment to touch upon great internal problems, and we shall only consider the chief questions dictated by circumstances. During the absence of the Chamber the Government, in view of the urgency of certain measures, proceeded with the promulgation of certain decrees. In submitting them for ratification to the Legislative Assembly it hopes it will be excused by it. (Loud cheers.)

LEGATIONS' REPLY. The statement made by the Great Premier in the Chamber of Deputies continues the chief topic of the Press, and it is announced that the Entente Legations will make a communication to the Press declaring that the Quadruple Entente is in no way endeavouring to force Greece to depart from her neutrality.

Reuter's correspondent is in a position to state that, for the time being at least, Entente diplomacy contemplates making no communication. It considers the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament as an official confirmation of what has already been said.

against the trench they will explode with one further delay. Life as a bomber is one long crisis, and I suppose a man gets used to it.

But if Bill has his faults he has also certain tremendous virtues. Something happened in one of his trenches the other day. He did not say anything about it, but gradually the tale got round. They were experimenting, it seems, with a trench catapult, and something went wrong. There was in position a bomb with a fuse timed to burn nine seconds. The man whose duty it was to fire the thing bungled somehow. He tried again, and failed once more to release the trigger. The other men crowded back, struggling to get round a traverse, and there was no room. Five out of the nine seconds had passed.

And then, you know, Bill made a dive into the trench from where he was standing on the parapet, grabbed the bomb in his hands, and flung it forward. It exploded twenty yards away, and no one got anything worse than a fright. We made him confess to the story, but he was quite annoyed. "It's all in the day's work," he said. "After I got hold of the thing I'd at least two seconds to spare if the fuse was all right. By the way, just look at this grenade."

We went away to find him beyond the reach of his confounded technicalities. *Daily Mail.*

BY RIVER TO AMARA

-WITH THE SEPOY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A CITY OF THE TIGRIS.

We have entered the oldest country in the world, says a correspondent of the *Englishman*.

We arrived at Basra (67 miles from the sea) on the 21st December, and the same night we transhipped into two paddle steamers. These vessels are taking us up stream to Ali Gharbi.

Qurna, where we anchored in the morning, is the reputed site of the Garden of Eden; for evidence we are shown the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Here the old channel of the Euphrates joins the Tigris. The date groves which stretch some four miles up stream are the last outpost of fertility. After this one enters a treeless waste of swamp and desert, but one is seldom out of sight of herds of donkeys and cattle and flocks of sheep. The dwellers in the mud and mud huts, run alongside the boat clamouring for bakshish and scrambling for coppers thrown them by the troops.

Upstream the Biblical tradition holds. The second night we moored by Ezra's tomb, a domed shrine silhouetted amongst the palms in the clear starlight. One could not help moralising upon the new law we were pursuing in the continuity of history, when one heard a Lowlander of Perth point out the scribe's resting place to his mate as "yon corner house."

Navigation above Ezra's tomb, until one reaches Amara where the stream widens, becomes slow and difficult. One passes narrow and the Devil's Elbow, and the river makes the sudden twists and turns. The physical features of the country are familiar to our Indian troops. The vilages resemble those of the Punjab or the North-West Frontier. Qalat Salih might be a quarter of Dera Ismail Khan, the same sloping mud walls enclosing the haveli, or courtyard, with cowering eaves of fuel plastered against them to dry in the sun, and scooped wooden drain pipes projecting from the roof. A few of the houses are of sun-dried brick, but there is an entire absence of ornamentation save in the two-storied balconied buildings of the merchants, and officials on the river front, where the woodwork is latticed and fretted. For vegetation the date palm, with an occasional mulberry or willow fed by irrigation channels.

SOME OF THE RIVERAIN ARABS. Some of the riverain Arabs are handsome and have a certain hawklike dignity and grace of carriage. For headgear they wear the keffiyeh and agal. The keffiyeh, a chequered cotton cloth generally of a blue and white pattern, is kept in its place by the agal, a double plat of goat's hair or wool. In these cold months the keffiyeh is tied down under the chin, covering the ears. In the hot weather it is drawn up and tied round the crown of the head.

Many of the children have brown or chestnut hair. The women are fair and go about unveiled. I was talking to an Afiridi in a Punjab regiment and asked if this was not unusual in a Mussulman people. He explained with an eloquently moderated scorn, that they were only Shi'as. The Indian Sepoy regards both the country and inhabitants with equal contempt. "I am passing my understanding," the Afiridi added, "why the Sirra should desire this Satan-like land."

I agreed with him that judged by merely physical considerations the country was not worth the ammunition spent on it, though a wise Sirra might find the means of rendering it fertile. There were examples of worse soil in the Punjab that had been made not merely fruitful, but equal to the best.

"This he admitted. 'The people are not cultivators,' he explained, 'they are merely merchants.'"

"Do you know anything of their language?" I asked.

He smiled. "I know enough to tell them to fetch water and to clear out," he said. "That is sufficient for such a people." And he laughed a laugh which implicitly embraced the Sahib's contempt with his own.

He was certainly a masterly and imposing figure, and his six feet three, and breadth in proportion, and his spotless accoutrements, were well set off by the rattle on the bank.

As for the climate, he declared the Punjab a health resort compared to Mesopotamia. But that is always the Sepoy's way, more so even than the Sahib's. He will disparage the place where he is stationed, preferring his own sterile plot of earth, even if it be a fire pit like Multan.

Amara, thirty-one miles up stream from Qalat Salih, is the most considerable town between Basra and Baghdad. It is now teeming with tribesmen and all the hordes and jetsam which follows in the wake of war. The British flag flies over the Turkish barracks, and the wounded British Tommy seated on his bench in his blue hospital suit surveys the Tigris with the same complacency as he has watched the waters of the Nile, Senegal, or Thames.

The bazaar is spacious and stone roofed, some 35 feet in height as in all the cities of the East. At every turn from the main thoroughfare the street names are inscribed in English beside the Arabic characters. There is an opportunity here for an imaginative touch, but one finds a "Sook al Gazareen" of the Arabs has become plain "Butcher's street," the "Sook al Kabazen," "Bakers' Street," "Sapper Street," "Pontoon Street," "Soap Street," proclaim the needs of the hour as if the scribe of Haroun al Raschid had never existed.

CAVES CROWDED LIKE A LONDON SHOP.

Every fifty yards or so there is an Arab café where the denizens of the bazaar, hooded in their keffiyeh, squat on high backed wooden benches like pews in a village church, pass round the kalium (Persian kuka) and exchange guffawing comments on the business of the hour. Some play dominoes. Others sit and gaze into vacancy. These dark taverns are as crowded as tea-shops in Piccadilly after a matinee. But there is more diversity of type. For Amara is a thoroughfare. It is here that the caravan route from Diarbekir in Persia meets the Tigris, and the towns of the head-quarters of the Sabasans. It is here that

THE RIGHTING OF BELGIUM

ALLIED POWERS' NEW PLEDGE.

PARTY TO PEACE TERMS.

The French, British, and Russian Ministers at the Belgian Court called on the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs last month and Prince Kudacheff, the Russian Minister, acting as spokesman for his colleagues, addressed the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the following terms:—

The Allied Powers signatory of the treaties guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium have decided to renew to-day, by a solemn act, the engagements they entered into with regard to your country. Consequently we, the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, duly authorised by our Governments, have the honour to make the following declaration:—

"The Allied and Guaranteeing Powers declare that, when the moment comes, the Belgian Government will be called upon to take part in the peace negotiations, and that they will not end hostilities until Belgium has been restored to her political and economic independence, and literally indemnified for the damage she has sustained. They will lend their aid to Belgium to ensure her commercial and financial recovery."

According to the Exchange Telegraph Company's version of this event, Baron Beyens replied to the address of the Russian Minister in the following terms:—

The King and the Government are especially grateful to the Governments of the three Allied Powers alike for the guarantees of Belgian independence and for the generous initiative to-day. Your words will excite a vibrant echo in all Belgian hearts. The first assurance that you give us will go to strengthen their unshakable conviction that Belgium will be raised anew from its ruins and will be restored to complete political and economic independence.

I am sure that I am an accurate interpreter when I tell you that you should have full confidence in us as we have in our loyal guarantors, and further, when I say that we are all determined to fight energetically with them until right is triumphant, and to fight for the defence of that right and justice for which we have unhesitatingly sacrificed ourselves after the unjustifiable violation of our beloved country.

The Italian Minister and the representative of the Japanese Government then informed Baron Beyens that their countries not being included among the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium, they wished to announce that they had no objection to the foregoing declaration being made by the Allies.

RESCUE OF SERBIAN ARMY.

TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Emperor Nicholas has sent the following telegram to President Poincaré:

I have just received the news that the Serbian army, sheltered from all danger, thanks to the efforts of the French Government, I have from my heart to address to you my warmest congratulations on the help which France has generously accorded to our valiant Allies, so cruelly tried in their heroic struggle against the common enemy.

NICHOLAS.

M. Poincaré has replied to the Tsar's message in the following terms:

Our military mission and our fleet which, in agreement with the British and Italian navies, authorities, have effected in spite of great difficulties, the complete rescue of the Serbian army, will be very sensible of your Majesty's congratulations. France is proud to have contributed towards preserving intact the valiant troops which have had for the time being to give way before superiority in numbers, and which will co-operate with the Allies in the liberation of their country.

—Central News. (Signed) POINCARÉ.

In uniform the café would be a good point of vantage from which to watch the crowd outside. A group of Kurds passed in the streets in their high bubous hats of rough felt, their smooth locks hanging free and clipped about their ears like Mahabud or Powindab of Afghanistan. Two of these rough mountaineers met and embraced and salute each other with alternate kisses on each cheek. A Jew, his Turkish fez bound round with a keffiyeh, is proclaiming to an Arab policeman, now a servant of the British Raj, that he has been robbed of a piece of silver. He repeats his tale with solemn gestures which might be an accompaniment to a recital of the Book of Jeremiah.

A pale scholarly looking Persian from Diarbekir is appraising a skin of wool at the opposite stall. A wild-eyed Bakhtiari glances nervously into the café and hurries on.

And threading this

Half devil and half child," there passes the proud upright well groomed figure of the Indian sepoy, the young British subaltern upon whom authority sits lightly, and whose competence to handle the tribes of the desert or the mountain is palpable at a glance, back view or front, down the whole length of the street.

It is the Turks we are fighting, but it is a significant comment upon the length and strength of the British arm and the complexities of administration upon which we enter with a light heart, that there is not a Turk visible among these thousands of Arabs. All this motley of tribes and religions with their conflicting interests, policies and creeds is incidental. Judging by the past everything will be straightened out all right. In the meantime Amara is a mere ripple on the Mesopotamian backwater, and ahead of us, a hundred and fifty miles up the river, is the Turk.

We are pushing on our old paddlebox to be in time for the advance, and curse our luck that we had to tie up at Amara to coal, and now this morning we find we have in tow half-a-dozen boats plunging in our wake which will hold us back the best part of another day.

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* TJITABOEM...	AMOY	in port	24th Mar.	BATAVIA
* TJIBODAS...	MAKASSAR	26th Mar.	31st Mar.	KOBE
* TJILIWONG...	KOBE	29th Mar.	30th Mar.	BATAVIA
* TJIKINI...	BATAVIA	29th Mar.	4th April	SHANGHAI
TJILATJAP...	MAKASSAR	6th April	11th April	KOBE

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212
Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

A HUMIDOR FREE.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

to introduce our

"A MULET"

SMOKING MIXTURE

to a wider circle of smokers, we have decided to offer 8 ozs. of this splendid Tobacco, packed in a highly serviceable Glass Humidor, for \$2.20, which is the price of 8 ozs. of this Tobacco alone.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should

SECURE ONE AT ONCE.

It will keep your Tobacco fresh during the damp weather.

They can be obtained from:—

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co, Ltd.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Manufactured by—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO.,

LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.**

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON DIRECT VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	NORE 7,000	About 29th Mar.	Intermediate direct service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.	Capl. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	30th Mar.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	MALTA 6,000	Noon 7th April	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. Khiva.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAMUR and YOKOHAMA.	Capl. A. Collyer	About 9th April	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a far and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates. For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Mar. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 28th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 30th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd Apr. 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER. Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.**

STEAMSHIP	Captain	Leaving
"HAITAN"	Capl. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 28th Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR SWATOW.

"HAITONG"	Capl. J. W. Evans	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., at 2 P.M.
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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.****REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN**

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD**WESTWARD**

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 8th Apr. 11 A.M.	On 25th Apr. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 12th May	On 3rd June, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	TONS	Leave Hongkong 3 P.M. Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	TONS	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
COLOMBO						
MALTA	6,000	April 7	KHIVA	9,000	May 8	May 15
NAGAYA	7,000	April 21	MOOLTAN	10,000	May 23	May 29
NAMUR	7,000	May 5	KASHGAR	9,000	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	7,000	May 19	KABMALA	9,000	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	7,000	June 2	MOREA	10,000	July 3	July 10
MALTA	6,000	June 16	KHYER	9,000	July 17	July 24
NAGAYA	7,000	June 30	MEDINA	12,500	July 31	Aug. 7

Leaves Hongkong at Noon, on 7th April.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NAGAYA	7,000	THURSDAY, 30th March
NAMUR	7,000	SUNDAY, 9th April
NANKIN	7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd April
NOVARA	7,000	SATURDAY, 6th May

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Com. any.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	TONS	Leave H.K. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES calling about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	7,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NYANZA	7,000	July 5	July 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 20
MONGARA	8,000	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-world Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	15,000	THURSDAY, 6th Apr., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Murasumi	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon.
	\$ AWAMARU Capt. Inatsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKANG, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takoda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
	\$ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	\$ YETOROFU MARU Capt. ...	8,000	WED. DAY, 29th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	WED. DAY, 13th April
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	\$ JINSEN MARU Capt. Ohta	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd April
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	\$ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	\$ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	MONDAY, 3rd Apr., at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen. 550.
" " 2nd " " 400.	" " 2nd " " 360.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$20.	
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single \$41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$125.
" 2nd " 80.	" 2nd " 65.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
Telephones Nos 292 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	TONS and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KWANTO MARU	5,000 — 14 knots	WED. DAY, 29th Mar., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	FRIDAY 31st April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 6th May
† SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 11th May
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 16th May
SHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May

† Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON \$71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) \$120.
" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.
MISSEANES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. [213]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transshipment)	POETHOS	On 19th April.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG and PORTS (Without Transshipment)	POLYNESIEN	On 1st April.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 746
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"MANILA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair open and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Tracings and Parols.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" ... Murakami ... SUNDAY, 2nd Apr., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED. DAY, 29th Mar., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER.
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,
OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

HONGKONG—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA—MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916

